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Is a Middle Class Union Practicable?

The organizer of the Middle Class Union, recently granted papers of incorporation in New York, says in explanation of the purposes of this organization: "We aim to make the middle classes articulate. We shall try to organize all the middle class people of New York State to protect their constitutional rights from all aggression from whatever source. The capitalists are organized. The man who works with his hands is organized. In between is the great mass of unorganized workers who have no articulate voice in the affairs of the nation. We are going to give them a voice."

This movement follows and was doubtless inspired by a similar one which has made headway in England.

Burdened by heavy taxation upon incomes, aghast at the steady progress of nationalization of industries, ground between the upper millstone of the profiteers and the lower of labor union exactions, a number of representatives of the British middle classes undertook, about a year ago, to form a union of their own.

Despite a certain difficulty in defining with precision the qualifications for membership, the union seems to have thrived. Mr. Kennedy Jones, M. P., its most eminent propagandist, said it was to be composed of Englishmen who neither dropped their initial h's nor their final g's—thus eliminating at a stroke 'Arry and 'is 'Arriet, and the languid swell who finds everything "rippin'."

Perhaps a more satisfactory description of the stratum of society from which the members are drawn is that the union appeals to those who earn their living more with their heads than with their hands, or, if enjoying fixed incomes, possess means so modest as to be seriously affected by the burden of new taxation, and the enhanced cost of living due to inflated currency and an artificial scale of wages.

This union was established quite as much as a defense against what its projectors describe as the exactions of organized labor as to check the exactions of the profiteers. It is interesting, therefore, to note that within less than two years of its establishment the forces of organized labor are undertaking to win it to their support, and to make it part of their militant body.

A conference of labor organizations was recently held in London, at which overtures were made to what may be called the "clean-collar-and-cuff" occupations to become part of the general labor movement. The middle classes' union, the clerks' union and the peoples' union are among the organizations to which the hand of fellowship was extended.

The outcome of this effort at a general organization of all wage-workers will be of more than merely local importance. Not in England alone, but with us as well, the great masses of the people have enjoyed neither the notable increases in earnings which labor organizations have won for their members, nor the prodigious profits which have come to a few out of profiteering.

But this great class—call it the middle class if you will—has paid the bulk of those profits and a very large share of the increased wage of organized labor. Moreover, it pays the greater part of the increased revenues required by war-time expenditures. Its burden is the heaviest, its share of whatever advantages the present day offers is the lightest.

The complaint of the middle class has been as general, and as justifiable with us as in England. But no effort has hitherto been made here to give coherence and solidarity to that complaint.

Nevertheless, middle class interests exist as clearly and definitely with us as in England. Whether they can be best defended, as the English at first held, by the organization of a union which should resist unfair and uneconomic "boosting" of wages by labor unions, or whether it would be better to join with those unions and share in the booty, is yet to be determined.

The fact, however, is incontrovertible that present-day economic and industrial conditions weigh most heavily and most unjustly upon that section of our social structure which is numerically greatest and politically weakest.

It is weak because it is disorganized, inarticulate, without leadership. It accepts responsibilites and conventions which organized labor repudiates, and fails to provide itself with power and means to maintain them. It looks aghast upon men in the least skilled manual trades earning from $50 to $100 in six-day weeks, and eight-hour days, and turns, pen or book in hand, to its twelve-hour day for half the wage. And thus far no leader has arisen to point out the way to better things.

But the present belated turning of the middle class worm may prove effective.

A Methodist Warwick

James M. Buckley, who edited the Christian Advocate from 1880 to 1912, and who was recognized as the ablest parliamentarian in the General Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, has died in his 84th year. In his prime he was in many respects the most powerful personality in American Methodism, and one of the outstanding figures in religious journalism, then in a much more virile state of health than it is now.

Not for him what has since come to be called "snippet" journalism. When he wrote on a subject he first amassed all available data; then he analyzed it with an acute mind, and then he commented upon it with pungency, brilliancy and a tone of infallibility. As a polemicist, whether in debate on the floor of a deliberate assembly or in the columns of his own or of other journals, he was a dangerous man to meet, partly because of an unusually tenacious memory, partly because of the agility of his mental operations, and partly because of his old-fashioned training in logic.

Among journalists, whether secular or religious, he always commanded respect because of his loyalty to his vocation. Genuine admirers and secret foes often dangled before him the office of bishop. But he preferred to make other men bishops, and remain an editor. He thus kept the substance of power as a moulder of the life of Methodism on its ecclesiastical and polity side, without suffering any of the inconveniences or frictions of the episcopacy.

Like Lyman Abbott he has lived too long to get adequate consideration now from a "generation that knows not Joseph" and that is interested in new problems. Dr. Buckley had little or no prevision of the issues of "social Christianity" and Methodism's responsibilities to it as the inheritor of the Wesleyan tradition. Arthur Edwards, of the Northwestern Christian Advocate, and Charles Parkhurst, of Zion's Herald, though lesser men as journalists, were far keener visioned than he as prophets of the new order. But in the era when Merrill was the constitutional lawyer of the denomination, Foster the theologian, Hurst the scholar, Fowler the classic orator, and Vincent the pioneer in popular education, Dr. Buckley more than maintained his own as a great journalistic expositor and forensic debater; and no one of equal caliber now looms large on the horizon.

Lawyers now will try to prove that Bergdoll was crazy when he evaded his draft summons. Evidently not crazy to fight.

If the fellows only mean what they say on those valentines Dan Cupid will have to work overtime.

Wonder what the roads would do without a President Wilson to settle wage controversies.

New York City

By O. O. McIntyre

New York, Feb. 12.—Thoughts while strolling around Manhattan: Big fellow with a wide hat looks like a Western cattleman. Heard a woman say it was William Butler Yeats, the Irish poet. Wish I could go to Ireland and study folklore and play with fairies. Ouch! The big stiff stepped on my foot.

Everybody is talking about Sir Oliver Lodge. Somebody gave him a dinner and the headwaiter failed to show up. Host brought a man from his office who said he'd once been a waiter. The first thing he did was to say "Good evening all" when guests entered the dining room.

Smart looking woman is Mrs. Dr. Joseph Blake. People used to go to the Metropolitan just to see her in the Mackay lodge in the "diamond horshoe" gorgeously gowned and glittering with jewels. Boze Bulger and Frank Ward O'Malley going into Browne's for lunch. I'll speak to them and maybe they'll ask me. No luck.

Queer shy litle Russians seep over from the East Side. Pathetic looking. People say we must look to Rusia for future artistic development. Hard to believe, when you think of the headlines. Still there is caviar. And sables. Always a well dressed, happy crowd at the Lambs' entrance.

Little Margaret Zender. Hit of a Broadway show. Comes from Lima, O. how these small town girls do get on in stageland. Charles Darton, the critic. Always has his name in electric lights over the Winter Garden because he likes the show.

Old actors waiting at the Hippodrome for extra parts. Sort of a dumb hopelessness about them. They stick together and divide their small earnings. Here's a hot waffle shop. Now for a little indigestion.

David Bispham, the singer, tells of Rudyard Kipling's visit to New York in 1899 and a reception given in his honor at the home of Richard Watson Gilder. Toward the close of the evening Bispham was requested to sing Danny Deaver.

At the close of the song Kipling rose, hastily said goodbye to his host and left the room, to the surprise of everyone present. A few days later he was stricken with pneumonia brought on through leaving the hot drawing room for the snowstorm outside.

Bispham never heard anything more from Kipling until next spring when a friend of Kipling called to send his apologies and regrets for what seemed rudeness in leaving the room so suddenly after the song. He reported that Kipling would like Bispham to know that he had been so powerfully affected by the rendering of the ballad that he could not trust himself to speak and had to say good night as quickly as possible. The amende honorable!

This seems to be the day of the tiny toy dog. The toilet of no lady in Manhattan is complete without a little yapping live bit of fur. Even staid business men fall for the aristocratic canines and may be seen airing them in the exclusive avenues.

The other afternoon a long purple limousine spun lazily down Fifth avenue. The chauffeur and footman had excellent physiques. They were fitted tightly into royal purple. Silver buttons shone on their rigid collars. On the doors of the motor initials famous in society gleamed in chaste silver.

Within, propped on purple velvet cushions, proud, alone with a nose tilted at an aristocratic angle and eyes that looked neither to the right nor left, weighing about a pound and a half, was a tiny silver gray dog out for a daily airing.

The "Peke" leads in popularity with the "Pom" second. There are several "Pikes" in New York that cost their owners more than $10,000 each. The Pekinese is the ancient palace dog of China and is perhaps the oldest dog known.

NEW YORK HOTEL ARRIVALS.

The following Washingtonians have registered at New York hotels:

A. Bice, A. B. Whaley, Grand; W. B. Kennedy, Continental; W. R. Norton, G. H. Nagel, Aberdeen; A. H. Abbott, H. C. Gernsboener, Dorsey Griffith, Robert Le Gendre, Hectar Ouray, C. W. Thompson, I. N. Welch, Mrs. B. Mehling, Cumberland; A. M. Banks, Marlborough; F. D. Butler, Hermitage; A. N. Taylor, Flanders.

TRADE REPRESENTATIVES.

M. Goldenberg, D. L. Frank, 1140 Broadway, Cumberland; Lansburgh & Brothers, 220 Fifth avenue, Mrs. E. Austin, G. W. Trail, Miss A. Strodman; Goldenburg, H. C. Koch; Roberts, Inc., I. E. Block, 1161 Broadway, room 505; Whites Store, Inc., J. Block, 1161 Broadway, fifth floor; Lansburgh & Brother, F. H. Hohoff, 220 Fifth avenue.

Advocates Tax Reduction.

Editor The Washington Herald:

I hink it very desirable that a considerable reduction be made in the rate of taxes on both excess profits and incomes. I believe that these high taxes have a great deal to do with the high cost of living, as they are added to the cost of production and the consumer and general public ultimately have to pay them. During the war it was all right to impose these taxes, but now that the war is over we should go back to a moderate rate of taxation Another effect of these excessive taxes is that they take away initiative. The reduction should be in both excess profits and in income taxes. It would be well if the reduction could be brought about by economy through a reduction in the government's expenses, but if necessary I would favor a moderate bond or note issue rather than maintain the present high rate of taxation.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN,
61 Broadway, New York.

IT ALL DEPENDS.

Some claim they've hunted all around and happiness cannot be found, while others say there's much to spare and seem to find it everywhere.

These two opinions, I expect, may both be held to be correct, for folks derive from this world's store about what they are looking for.

The happiness that life may hold does not depend on fame or gold, but is contingent more by far on how we think and what we are.

Who would be truly happy here may open up the door to cheer; we hold ourselves the key—to wit: our world is as we fashion it.

Thus happiness this whole life through depends upon our point of view, and we are very apt to find what best may suit our frame of mind.

—N. A. LUFBURROW.

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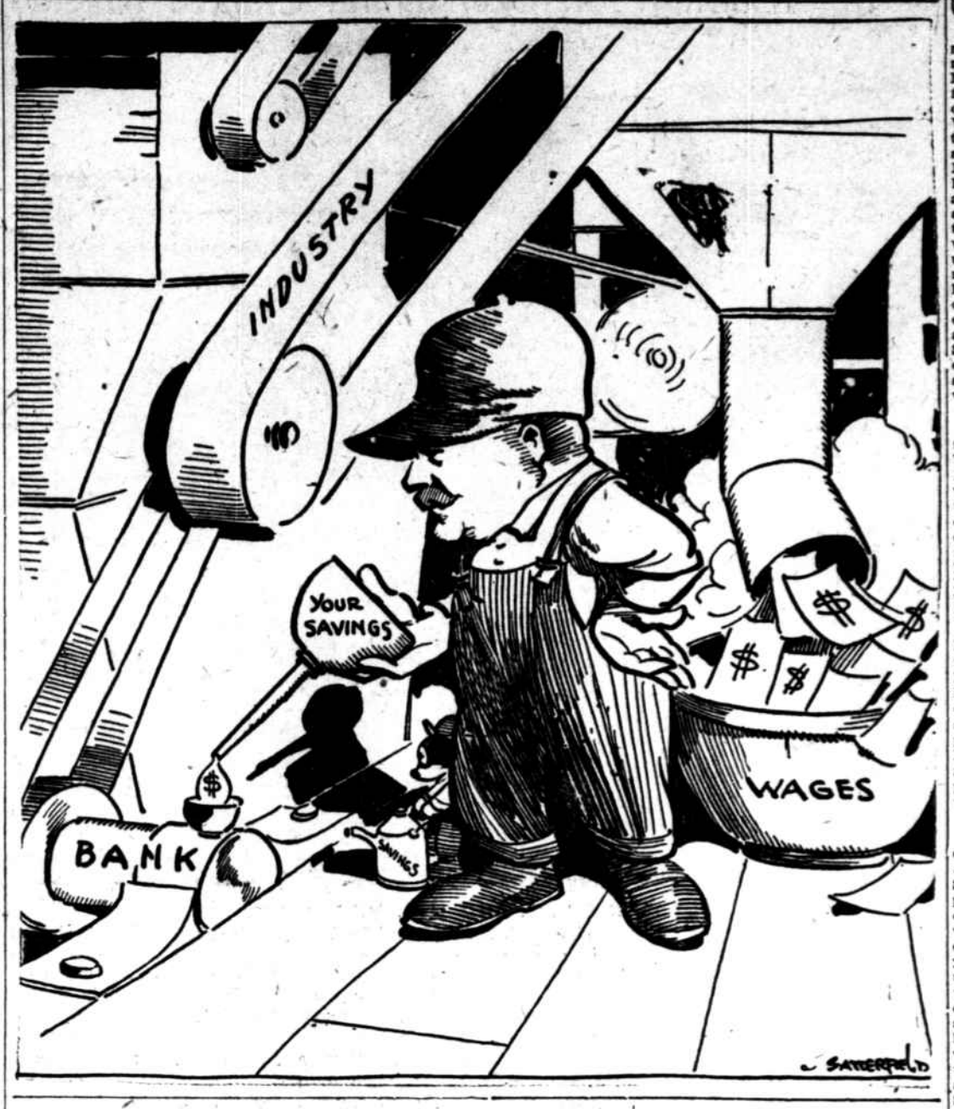
KEEP IT OILED



The Facts in the Case

The Washington Herald intends to gather and disseminate accurate information bearing on the great economic questions of the day. The public needs it to form opinions intelligently and to judge fairly. Legislators ned it to construct sound legislation. To this department The Herald will assign men trained in research work. It will from time to time publish signed articles, criticisms and discussions from persons high in their respective fields of endeavor.

There is much painstaking investigation in Congress; much worthy effort at sound legislation. The Herald intends to let the public know of it.

There is evidence at times in Congress of glaring inaccuracy in statement of facts; of disheartening misrepresentation. The Herald proposes to inform the public of this also, by sober, dispassionate publication of the facts.

LOOSE STATEMENTS IN HIGH PLACES—II.

In the Senate on February 2, in discussion of the Wheat Guarantee, passed this interesting colloquy between the two Senators from North Dakota.

The junior Senator interrupting the senior Senator asked him to confirm his impression

"that, instead of giving us the benefit of the law of supply and demand, the whole billion dollars and all the efforts and all the machinery of the government have been directed to hold the price down through a license system that would forbid any person dealing in grain if he paid the higher price fixed by the law of supply and demand."

The senior Senator answered:

"I agree entirely with my colleague."

The chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee had held for weeks a book of information issued by the United States Grain Corporation giving the form of Wheat Director license, and all the regulations.

There is no authority to forbid trading at any price above the guarantee, and therefore no regulation to that effect.

The effect of the guarantee, operating as a minimum with no limit on supply and demand above the guarantee, is shown by the average farm price in all the United States, and in the single State of North Dakota, as follows:

	U. S.	North Dakota
Average nearly two years' war stabilization.....	$2.05	$2.02
September 1, 1919.....	2.06	2.05
October 1, 1919.....	2.10	2.24
November 1, 1919.....	2.13	2.27
December 1, 1919.....	2.15	2.41
January 1, 1920.....	2.32	2.66

JULIUS H. BARNES,
United States Wheat Director.

'Round the Town

Jaunting With Capt. J. Walter Mitchell.

If you think you are beaten, you are.
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you like to win, but think you can't,
It's almost a cinch you won't.
—Shelby Beacon.

In the Public Mind.

A long-time resident of voteless Washington ssuggested to Representative M. CLYDE KELLY that it would be interesting reading to know what "the folks back home" are thinking about and discussing over the breakfast table, the forum of the home, or at other places. The Pennsylvania Representative went over one day's mail to answer the query, with this result: Four persons urged immediate action on the sugar situation to prevent profiteering. Several others declareed for drastic action against those who keep up the high cost of living, one of the number suggesting a hemp rope and telegraph pole for food gamblers. A Pittsburg resident demanded for the residents of the District of Columbia the "American right to vote" and national representation. The mother of a soldier boy of the A. E. F. desired to know his whereabouts. A score of business men demanded one-cent postage. A Braddock man wanted Uncle Sam to clear his premises of a plague of "big black bugs," while a farmer sought a scientific remedy for "fly in the wheat."

Correct This Danger Spot.

A dangerous condition exists on Pennsylvania avenue extended, between Alabama and Branch avenues southeast, where the roadway has a dip of more than 40 feet, with a steep grade going from and coming toward the danger spot. Recent experiences at the "dip" were described to the members of the Randle Highlands Association and the utilities committee of that organization will appeal to Engineer Commissioner CHARLES W. KUTZ for a 15-foot fill at the bottom of the depression.

Pennsylvania avenue extended is one of the main arteries into Southern Maryland, and in sleety or slippery weather the road is almost impassable at this point. ROBERT F. BRADBURY informs me that at times there have been from six to twelve automobiles in the "dip" scrambling to get out. He said CHARLES CUMMINGS, 1803 Alabama avenue, had his car stalled there on a recent slippery night, and although he employed chains and ropes and enlisted the assistance of neighbors, it was not until 3 o'clock a. m. that he succeeded in getting his machine up to the level roadway beyond the depression.

A big truck, heavily loaded with wood, became unmanageable on the incline leading to the dip, and collided with the auto of JOSEPH BROWNING. Had it not been for a fence alongside the road, Mr. Bradbury said, Browning and his car would have been dumped into the deep ravine at that point. Other instances of accidents and near-mishaps due to the "dip" in the road were cited, and the authorities will be urged to apply some remedy before a fatality there is recorded.

A LINE O' CHEER EACH DAY O' THE YEAR.

By John Kendrick Bangs.

A PREFERENCE.

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Let those who will devote their days
To effort on life's Money-side.
For me I much prefer the bays
Of him who sings in terms of praise
The kindliness and cheery ways
That grow along the Sunny-side.

THE BIBLE

Translated out of the original tongues and from the edition known as "Our Mothers' Bible."

The Second Book of Moses, Called EXODUS.

CHAPTER 37.—Continued.

26 And he overlaid it with pure gold, both the top of it, and the sides thereof round about, and the horns of it: also he made unto it a crown of gold round about.

27 And he made two rings of gold for it under the crown thereof, by the two corners of it, upon the two sides thereof, to be places for the staves to bear it withal.

28 And he made the staves of shittim wood, and overlaid them with gold.

29 ¶ And he made the holy anointing oil, and the pure incense of sweet spices, according to the work of the apothecary.

CHAPTER 38.

1 The altar of burnt offering. 8 The laver of brass. 9 The court. 21 The sum of that the people offered.

And he made the altar of burnt offering of shittim wood: five cubits was the length thereof, and five cubits the breadth thereof, and five cubits square; and three cubits the height thereof.

2 And he made the horns thereof on the four corners of it; the horns thereof were of the same: and he overlaid it with brass.

3 And he made all the vessels of the altar, the pots, and the shovels, and the basins, and the fleshhooks, and the firepans: all the vessels thereof made he of brass.

4 And he made for the altar a brazen grate of network, under the compass thereof, beneath unto the midst of it.

5 And he cast four rings for the four ends of the grate of brass, to be places for the staves.

6 And he made the staves of shittim wood, and overlaid them with brass.

7 And he put the staves into the rings on the sides of the altar, to bear it withal; he made the altar hollow with boards.

8 ¶ And he made the laver of brass, and the foot of it of brass, of the looking-glasses of the women assembling, which assembled at the door of the tabernacle of the congregation.

9 ¶ And he made the court: on the south side southward the hangings of the court were of fine twined linen, a hundred cubits:

10 Their pillars were twenty, and their brazen sockets twenty; the hooks of the pillars and their fillets were of silver.

11 And for the north side the hangings were a hundred cubits, their pillars were twenty, and their sockets of brass twenty; the hooks of the pillars and their fillets of silver.

12 And for the west side were hangings of fifty cubits, their pillars ten, and their sockets ten; the hooks of the pillars and their fillets of silver.

13 And for the east side eastward fifty cubits.

14 The hangings of the one side of the gate were fifteen cubits; their pillars three, and their sockets three.

15 And for the other side of the court gate, on this hand and that hand, were hangings of fifteen cubits; their pillars three, and their sockets three.

16 All the hangings of the court round about were of fine twined linen.

17 And the sockets for the pillars were of brass; the hooks of the pillars and their fillets of silver; and the overlaying of their chapiters of silver; and all the pillars of the court were filleted with silver.

18 And the hanging for the gate of the court was needlework, of blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen: and twenty cubits was the length, and the height in the breadth was five cubits, answerable to the hangings of the court.

(To Be Continued.)

In the Limelight

By George Perry Morris.

One of the country's most eminent psychiatrists, Dr. Elmer Ernest Southard, of the Harvard Medical School and the head of the famous institution for study and care of cases of neural disease at Waverly, Mass., has fallen a victim to the great storm. There was no sphere of service for the State of Massachusetts in connection with his speciality which this pioneer and expert connected with Harvard and with important State institutions had not performed and done well; and in so doing he had built up a national and international reputation. All too prematurely he has been cut down and a career of singular achievement and exceptional promise has closed, just at a time when the nation and the States, taught by the disclosures of the war, were needing his counsels in important educational developments.

American diplomatic representatives at the Quirinal have gone from Washington and come back home. Heads of the American colleges where Roman Catholic youths from the United States are especially cared for and trained have had their day of authority, and it has passed to be assumed by other ecclesiastics. But Bishop William Burt of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States stays at the station to which he was assigned, and with each year of residence gains in knowledge and influence. He has recently presented to the King of Italy an important delegation from his own church made up of men, cleric and lay, who are abroad to study the economic and political problems of Central and Eastern Europe. The King naturally showed much interest in men on whose report will depend relief work that will save thousands of lives.

If, as is probable, the trustees of the University of Pennsylvania accept the resignation of Edgar Fahs Smith, the provost of the Philadelphia institution, then with the close of the present academic year he will have finished a teaching career covering a period of forty-four years. As a chemist he has an international reputation. As an adviser of the government he frequently has been called into consultation. As a maker of text books he has served the larger academic world. A native of York, a graduate of Pennsylvania College, and always identified with Keystone State's educational institutions, his retirement to a period of rest and pleasure for such years as remain will materially change the perspective of educational affairs in Philadelphia and throughout the State.

If Isadore Dockweiler of Los Angeles is the successor of Mr. Lane as Secretary of the Interior, he will come to office with a record as a pater familias unequalled in the history of Washington officialdom. The number of his children would have delighted Roosevelt. Not for him any "fads" as to paternity, or "quality above quantity." He has been orthodox, and got both.

What Congress Did Yesterday

Senate.

Senator Keyes, of New Hampshire, read the original copy of the Lincoln Gettysburg address to the Senate. Senator Smoot moved that a photographic copy of the speech be inserted in the record.

Finance Committee met in executive session at 10:30 a. m. to consider various revenue bills.

Senate adjourned immediately after the reading of the Gettysburg address.

House.

Representative Romjue, Missouri, stated at a meeting of the House District Committee that transportation of thousands of government employes by Washington traction companies makes the pending merger bill of special importance.

Appropriations Committee met at 10:30 a. m. to study sundry civil and legislative bills.

Judiciary Committee met at 10:30 a. m.

Foreign Affairs Committee met to discuss commercial treaties now pending.

Committee on Mines and Mining resumed consideration of the mineral relief bill.

Several bills were considered at a meeting of the Committee on Merchant Marine.

Control of immigration from Mexico over the Texas border was considered by the Immigration Committee.

Capt. Craven testified on naval aviation before the Naval Affairs Committee yesterday morning.

Subcommittee on Military Affairs met to consider several pending bills.

Marine Corps

Marine Gunner William H. Tyerman—Honorably discharged.

Lieut. Col. Rush R. Wallace—To MB, New York, N. Y., upon arrival in United States.

Maj. John R. Henley — To MB, Puget Sound, Wash., upon arrival in United States.

Capt. Joseph T. Smith—To MB, Mare Island, Cal., upon arrival in United States.

Pay Clerk Eddie L. Taylor — Dismissed from the Marine Corps on August 23, 1919.

Second Lieut. Austin W. Boden—Resignation accepted.

Second Lieut. Albert B. Wohlsen—(inactive) honorably discharged from the Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieut. Chester J. Turner—(inactive) honorably discharged from the Marine Corps Reserve.

Second Lieut. John W. Hingle—Detached MB, Quantico, Va., to MB, Paris Island, S. C.

Marine Gunner George W. McHenry—Orders February 4, 1920, to MB, Paris Island, S. C., revoked.

Maj. Ross E. Rowell—Orders February 2, 1920, to RO, Atlanta, Ga., revoked.

Capt. Thad T. Taylor—Detached MB, New York, N. Y., to MB, Paris Island, S. C.

At the Theaters

Poli's—"Tick Tack Toe."
Shubert-Garrick—Marguerita Sylva and Otakar Marak in "Carmen."
National — Raymond Hitchcock in "Hitchy Koo, 1919."
Belasco—"Nightie Night."
Moore's Rialto — "The Street Called Straight."
Loew's Palace — Mary Pickford in "Pollyanna."
Crandall's Metropolitan — Nazimova in "Stronger Than Death."
B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville.
Crandall's—Corinne Griffith in "Human Collateral."
Moore's Garden—"Huckleberry Finn."
Moore's Strand—"The Fighting Roosevelts."
Loew's Columbia—Sessue Hayakawa in "The Beggar Prince."
Cosmos—Continuous vaudeville and pictures.
Crandall's Knickerbocker—Lew Cody in "The Beloved Cheater."
Gayety—"20th Century Maids."
Folly—"Ramle Dazzle of 1919."

The Weather

Forecast.

District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia: Rain today and probably tomorrow; moderate temperature; strong northeast winds.

Temperature Report.

Midnight.....	34	12 noon.....	44
2 a. m.....	32	2 p. m.....	45
4 a. m.....	30	4 p. m.....	43
6 a. m.....	30	6 p. m.....	42
8 a. m.....	29	8 p. m.....	40
10 a. m.....	38	10 p. m.....	34

Highest, 46; lowest, 29.
Relative humidity—8 a. m., 88; 2 p. m., 56; 8 p. m., 74.
Rainfall (8 p. m. to 8 p. m.), 0.
Hours of sunshine, 3.2.
Per cent of possible sunshine, 30.

Departures from Normal.

Accumulated deficiency of temperature since January 1, 1920, 122.

Excess of temperature since February 1, 1920, 15.

Accumulated excess of precipitation since January 1, 1920, .02.

Excess of precipitation since February 1, 1920, 1.09.

Temperature same date last year—Highest, 49; lowest, 31.

Other Temperatures.

	Highest today.	Lowest last night.	8 p.m.	Rainfall.
Asheville, N. C.....	44	30	42	0.06
Atlanta, Ga.....	46	42	46	1.04
Atlantic City, N. J.	40	32	36	....
Baltimore, Md.....	44	32	40	....
Bismarck, N. Dak..	38	18	30	0.02
Buffalo, N. Y.....	34	22	32	....
Chicago, Ill.....	26	24	24	0.01
Cincinnati, Ohio....	40	36	32	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	38	26	32	0.04
Cleveland, Ohio....	38	30	30	0.06
Denver, Col.....	48	28	42	....
Des Moines, Iowa..	32	2	30	....
Detroit, Mich.....	32	28	28	0.08
Galveston, Tex.....	58	50	56	1.26
Indianapolis, Ind...	32	28	30	....
Jacksonville, Fla...	74	60	72	0.01
Kansas City, Mo....	46	30	44	....
Little Rock, Ark...	52	44	50	....
Los Angeles, Cal...	62	46	58	....
Memphis, Tenn.....	46	40	46	....
Mobile, Ala.....	56	54	54	2.20
New Orleans, La...	58	56	54	0.86
New York, N. Y....	40	32	36	....
Omaha, Neb.....	38	18	38	....
Philadelphia, Pa....	44	30	40	0.01
Phoenix, Ariz.....	62	40	60	....
Pittsburg, Pa.....	48	36	40	....
Portland, Me.....	30	24	28	....
Salt Lake City.....	48	28	44	....
St. Louis, Mo.....	38	30	36	....
St. Paul, Minn.....	18	4	16	....
San Francisco, Cal.	60	46	54	....
Springfield, Ill.....	32	26	30	....
Tampa, Fla.....	76	62	72	....
Vicksburg, Miss....	48	48	46	0.90

Events of Today

District War Mothers will meet tonigh at 8 o'clock at the Thomson School, Twelfth and L streets northwest. Representative Oscar Keller, of Minnesota, will speak

Writers' League of Washington, meeting, Public Library, 8 p. m.

Trade Union College, lecture by W. Jett Lauck, 1423 New York avenue northwest, 8 p. m.

Y. W. C. A., booklovers' hour, address by Miss Alice H. Drake, 1333 F street northwest, 8 p. m.

Department of Potomac, G. A. R., Lincoln's Birthday celebration, First Congregational Church, 8 p. m.

Women's Alliance of All Souls' Church, address by Mrs. George A. Ricker, 11 a. m.

Business Women's Council, address by Horace M. Albright, Church of the Covenant, 5:15 p. m.

League of American Pen Women, address by Mrs. Lucy P. Stelle, 4 p. m., 1722 H street northwest.

Tank Corps Post, No. 1, American Legion, meeting, 1314 Massachusetts avenue northwest, 8 p. m.

Emery Alumni Association, meeting, Emery School, 8 p. m.

Friends Church, lecture by Maynard O. Williams, Thirteenth and Irving streets northwest, 8 p. m.

Central Northwest Citizens' Association meeting, Twelfth street Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m.

Brightwood Citizens' Association, meeting, Brightwood School, 8 p. m.

Dr. S. Hall Young, lecture on "Alaska," Gurley Memorial Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m.

Third Cavalry and Nineteenth Field Artillery, complimentary drills, Fort Myer, Va., 2:30 p. m.

National Memorial Association, meeting, Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, 8 p. m.

Y. M. C. A., O'Connor players, central assembly hall, 8 p. m.

Mutual Benefit Association of the Hecht Company, meeting and election of officers, Elks Club, 8 p. m.

American War Mothers, District Chapter, meeting, Thomson School, 8 p. m.

Smith College fund drive, address by Speaker Frederick H. Gillett, Little theater, Postoffice Department, 8 p. m.

Blue Triangle Recreation Center, dance and party, 8 p. m.

Club Events.

Washington Bryn Mawr Club, meeting, 1700 L street northwest, 4 p. m.

L'Allegro Club, All Souls' Church, 8 p. m.

Community Service Club, No. 8, bowling tournament and dancing, 7:30 p. m.

Labor Union Events.

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, No. 132, meeting, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.

Painters, No. 368, meeting, 205 John Marshall place northwest, 8 p. m.

Paperhangers' Union, No. 470, meeting, 450 Ninth street northwest, 8 p. m.

Waiters, No. 781, meeting, 719 Sixth street northwest, 8 p. m.

Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers, No. 9, 1204 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, 8 p. m.

Brotherhood of Carpenters, No. 1604, Fifth and G streets northwest, 8 p. m.

Cigarmakers, No. 110, meeting, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.

Navy Yard Helpers, meeting Twelfth and U street northwest, 8 p. m.

Chauffeurs, Teamsters, Stablemen and Helpers, No. 615, meeting, Cadets' Armory, 8 p. m.

Federal Employes' Union, No. 2, meeting, 1423 New York avenue northwest, 8 p. m.

Navy Yard Riggers, No. 16, meeting, Typographical Temple, 8 p. m.

Musical Events.

Ten Star Series, Tilly Koenen, contralto, in recital, National Theater, 4:30 p. m.

House.

Appropriations Committee will meet at 10:30.

Naval Affairs Committee will take up consideration of aviation in the navy.

Subcommittee on Military Affairs will consider army reorganization at 10:30 a. m.

Committee on Ways and Means will meet at 10:30 a. m. to discuss various financial matters. The meeting will be open.

Committee on Claims will meet at 10:30 a. m.

Public Lands Committee will meet at 10:30 a. m.

Hearings on the Railway Merger bill will be resumed in the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Committee on Mines and Mining will resume consideration of the Mineral Relief bill.

Senate.

Military Affairs Committee will meet at 10:30 this morning to consider the Army Pay bill.

Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads wil resume consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill at 10:30 this morning.

Finance Committee will meet at 10:30 to consider tariff measures, especially one designed to protect American dyestuffs.